GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

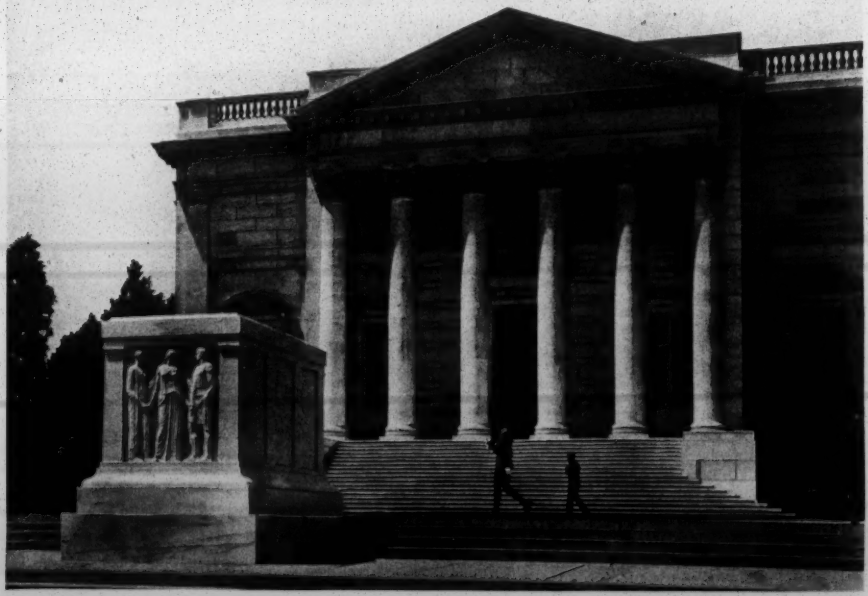
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated under the Federal law as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of December 5, 1932. Vol. XI. No. 21.

1. Sulu Islands, Where Uncle Sam Has a Miniature Revolt.
2. The St. Lawrence, Historic Highroad to the West.
3. World Changes Keep Map Makers on the Jump.
4. Arlington, "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground."
5. Northern Ireland Gets New Parliament Building.



© *National Geographic Society*

THE COMPLETED TOMB OF AMERICA'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER

A newly-added block of Colorado marble is carved with three classic figures on the end facing the Potomac River and the City of Washington. On the end facing the amphitheater is the simple inscription: "Here lies in honored glory an American soldier known but to God" (See Bulletin No. 4).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

UMI

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Sulu Islands, Where Uncle Sam Has a Miniature Revolt

REBELLIOUS Moro tribesmen in the Sulu Islands, the southernmost group of the Philippines, have kept Philippine constabulary busy during the last two months. Governor General Theodore Roosevelt and the Sultan of Sulu have united efforts in an attempt to end this miniature revolt in which more than fifty lives have been lost.

The Sulu archipelago consists of some 300 islands sprinkled through the waters of the Sulu Sea between the rest of the Philippine Islands and the northeastern coast of the Island of Borneo. About 120,000 people live in the group.

Only Oriental Potentate under American Flag

The most thickly populated area is Jolo Island, which early this year was the victim of a typhoon. The City of Jolo, on the west coast of Jolo Island, is the capital and chief commercial center of the Sulus. At Maibun, on the southern coast, the Sultan of Sulu, only oriental potentate ruling on American territory, had his palace until it was wrecked by a typhoon. The Sultan is now a member of the Philippine Legislature.

Nearly all the Sulu Islands are inhabited. Most of them are covered with luxuriant vegetation; on some, rice fields employ whole families. Children sit in tiny towers at the edges of seeded areas, and frighten hungry birds by pulling strings with streamers attached, while their parents plant and plow with the aid of clumsy carabaos and antiquated wooden implements. Other native families work in teak forests and "Manila hemp" fields.

Native villages of thatched huts are built in helter-skelter fashion on the islands. Jolo city, however, is an exception. It was the site of a typical Sulu village before the Spaniards came, but the leader of the Spanish forces liked the equable climate of the island and sought to build the finest city in the Spanish colonies of the world.

Ramshackle huts were razed, muddy roadways improved, and new residences and buildings rose amid spacious green lawns and brilliant flower gardens. Parks also were provided.

Bamboo Stockade Replaced by Wall

The Mohammedan Moros frequently attacked the aggressive Christians and the new city was surrounded by a bamboo stockade. At first, Moros were not allowed within the stockade. Later, they were allowed on the city streets during the day, provided they "parked" their arms outside. Moro men, women and children carried and were adept users of sharp spears and arm-length knives in those days. Today the men are crack rifle shots.

The bamboo stockade was replaced by an eight-foot brick wall with numerous gates. The Moros had a settlement outside the city wall, and near-by the Bajaos, or sea gypsies of Jolo, maintained their homes on stilts over the water or in boats. Inside the wall, in normal times, a few Americans and Europeans rub elbows with many Chinese, who were once the business men of the city, Filipinos and Malays.

Roads of the interior are alive with men, women and children from dawn

UMI

© National Geographic Society

IRISH LINEN TABLECLOTHS IN THE MAKING: BELFAST

In Ireland, hand looms are used, because with power looms the superior grades of damask, some of them composed of 400 threads to the square inch, cannot be given the proper care. Linen so fine that it resembles silvered chamois leather, and will hold water, is turned out by these skilled workmen. The pattern or design is reproduced in the cloth by perforated cards which operate in the mechanism of the warp and weft. Bleaching follows the weaving, the cloth being spread on the wide lawns of the mills (See Bulletin No. 5).

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The St. Lawrence, Historic Highroad to the West

SHALL the St. Lawrence River be made deep enough to bring trans-Atlantic liners to the wharves of Detroit and Chicago? Shall the river's available water power be harnessed and converted into electricity?

These are the major proposals of the St. Lawrence Waterways Treaty, signed by representatives of the United States and Canada last summer. The Treaty must be approved by the United States Congress, as well as the Canadian Parliament, before its provisions may be put into effect. Hearings before a Senate sub-committee in Washington have been in progress during the last few weeks.

One of World's Greatest River Systems

The St. Lawrence River, which has been Canada's chief highroad to the West since the days of the earliest French colonists and missionaries, takes on new importance as its trade and power possibilities are discussed. With its five fresh-water inland seas the St. Lawrence forms one of the great river systems of the world. Its basin is third in size among North American rivers, being exceeded by those of the Mississippi and the Mackenzie, yet the St. Lawrence drains in all some 530,000 square miles, an area nearly equal to that of the Republic of Peru.

The name "St. Lawrence," however, applies only to the lower third of the 2,100-mile river system. Actually the stream rises at the source of the St. Louis River, near the headwaters of the Mississippi, in Minnesota, flows into Lake Superior, through the other Great Lakes, and empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Cape Gaspé, Quebec. But technically the "St. Lawrence" is that part of the main stream which flows from Lake Ontario to Cape Gaspé, 770 miles.

In several ways the St. Lawrence is unique among large rivers of the world. Easy-going, it does not dig up much silt, and therefore has no alluvial delta at its mouth. Its banks are clear and sharp to the ocean's rim, and the channel at its mouth is deep enough to clear the largest ships afloat.

The St. Lawrence, in fact, may be said to lead a very well-balanced life. Eight months during the year it works diligently as Canada's chief artery of commerce. Then for four months it rests, all but the lower 400 miles being closed by ice. Floods are almost unknown along the St. Lawrence. The Great Lakes act as impounding, regulating reservoirs, and its own occasional lake-like expanses take up the excesses of its lower tributaries.

Highest Tides Far from the Sea

The St. Lawrence, in its lower reaches, is a tidal river, like the Hudson, but oddly enough its highest tides are at Orleans Island, 650 miles from the open ocean at Cabot Strait. At its mouth the range is only six feet, while at Orleans Island, below Quebec, the spread is 19 feet. Quebec has 18½ feet of tide, although the water there is almost fresh.

One of the widest of rivers, the St. Lawrence below Quebec is more like a broad bay or long lake. The stranger approaching from Europe must sail some distance up the St. Lawrence before he realizes that he is in a river at all. At Point des Monts both banks become visible for the first time, yet the river here is 40 miles across and very deep.

Historically, sentimentally and scenically the St. Lawrence is one of America's most famous and beloved streams. Long before English settlers had crossed

UMI

to dusk, passing from village to village or moving toward the city market with their farm produce. The men, in their red turbans and shirts and trousers of other brilliant hues; and the barefoot women in gaudy long-sleeved waists and voluminous skirts, present a colorful rural scene. The native boy, trudging the dusty roadway under the weight of a huge bamboo pole, closed at both ends, challenges the visitor's curiosity. Close inspection acquaints him with the Sulu "water bucket."

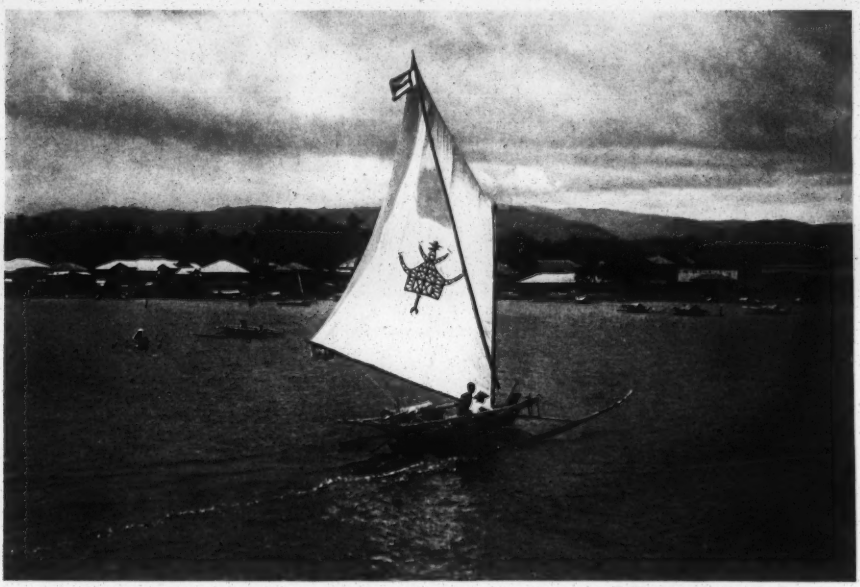
Head of Moslems In Philippines

When the Spaniards landed on Jolo, the Sultan of Sulu was one of the powerful potentates of the East. He lost most of his temporal powers, and, when he recognized United States' rule after the Spanish-American War, he gave up other powers and rights. He has, however, retained his position as head of the Moslem faith in the Philippines.

Note: For additional references and photographs of the Philippines see: "The Unexplored Philippines from the Air," *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1930; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930; and "Head Hunters of Northern Luzon," September, 1912. Magellan touched the southern Philippines in his famous journey around the world in the Sixteenth Century. For an account of his explorations see: "The Greatest Voyage in the Annals of the Sea," December, 1932.

The Pictorial Geography, published by the National Geographic Society, contains a set of photographs with explanatory text, depicting Philippine jungle life.

Bulletin No. 1, December 5, 1932.



© *Photograph by K. Koyama*

A SPEEDY MORO FISHING BOAT PUTS INTO ZAMBOANGA

Zamboanga is a provincial capital of the island of Mindanao, once home of the famous Moro pirates. Situated on the southwest coast of the second largest island in the Philippine group, Zamboanga is the nearest city of importance to the Sulu Islands, scene of the recent Moro revolt. Many members of the U. S. Marine Corps know Zamboanga, which was one of the American outposts during the suppression of the early Philippine insurrections.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

World Changes Keep Map Makers on the Jump

CATCHING up with the swift moving modern world to map it is not the plodding task of a cloistered draftsman, as many a map user supposes. It is a job crammed with elements of adventure, news reporting, and "mass printing," in addition to careful and painstaking research.

With the appearance of the latest World Map, just issued by the National Geographic Society, some of these unknown factors in map making are disclosed.

Three Times Presses Were Stopped

Three times it was necessary to stop the presses during the latter weeks of the map's publication to make changes that would record last minute shifts in important world names and sovereignties. The redrawings were required when Iraq was transformed from a British mandated area to a full-fledged, independent state; when the name Nizhni Novgorod, borne by a Russian city for centuries, became "Maxim Gorki;" and when the great heart of the Arabian peninsula was given the newest title of any major state, "Saudi Arabia."

Names of countries, cities, streams, and other geographic features have changed in chameleon fashion in the ten years since the previous World Map of the National Geographic Society was published. Of the more than 4,800 names appearing on the new map, it has been necessary to change 1,226, while more than 500 entirely new names have been added.

Nations that have arisen since the World War, or have been reborn, are particularly sensitive in regard to place names, it was found. One country in the Near East threatened to bar its mails to letters using pre-war names for its newly-christened cities.

In running down these changes and recording them accurately, research workers have handled countless books, manuscripts, charts, and other records; while "map reporters" have interviewed special authorities. Practically every embassy and legation in Washington has cooperated in solving difficult problems of names and spelling. On some disputed points the evidence in records of foreign envoys was not conclusive, and appeal was made to authorities in their countries. On one occasion the Japanese Embassy cabled half way around the world to find that there should be an extra "o" in "Manchoukuo."

Two Tons of Ink Used

Physically, the production and distribution of the more than a million copies of the new map was an outstanding task. Into its production went more than 42 tons of special paper, made so as not to shrink or stretch. To print it more than 5,000,000 impressions were made, wherein the sheets traveled a total distance of more than 2,560 miles in passing through the presses. Nearly two tons of special inks were used. A copy of the map will be mailed to every member of the National Geographic Society, and to every subscriber of the *National Geographic Magazine*, and will thus go into every country, principality, and mandated area in the world, as well as to remote islands of the sea.

The replacement on the map of old names by new, and in some cases wholly different ones, is best shown in the vast territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in both Europe and Asia. From Leningrad in the west and Arkhangelsk in the north, to Krim in the south and Rikovskoe, on Sakhalin Island, in the extreme east, there is hardly an inch of the map which does not disclose names now official which are unfamiliar to the map student of five years ago.

Southward into Turkey, Syria and Arabia, and eastward into Iraq and Persia the march of the new names continues. Constantinople, the new map shows, has become Istanbul, Angora is now Ankara, Smyrna has been changed to Izmir, Aleppo is Alep, and Damascus is Damas. Baghdad must be spelled with an "h;" the former Teheran has lost an "e" and is now Tehran.

Where Dual Names Are Given

Western and southern Europe as well as the territory of former Russia have had numerous changes as shown on the new map. In this region, as elsewhere, national spellings of each country are given preference, but occasionally the forms most familiar in English-speaking countries are put in parentheses, as: 's Gravenhage (The Hague), Lisboa (Lisbon), Wars-

UMI

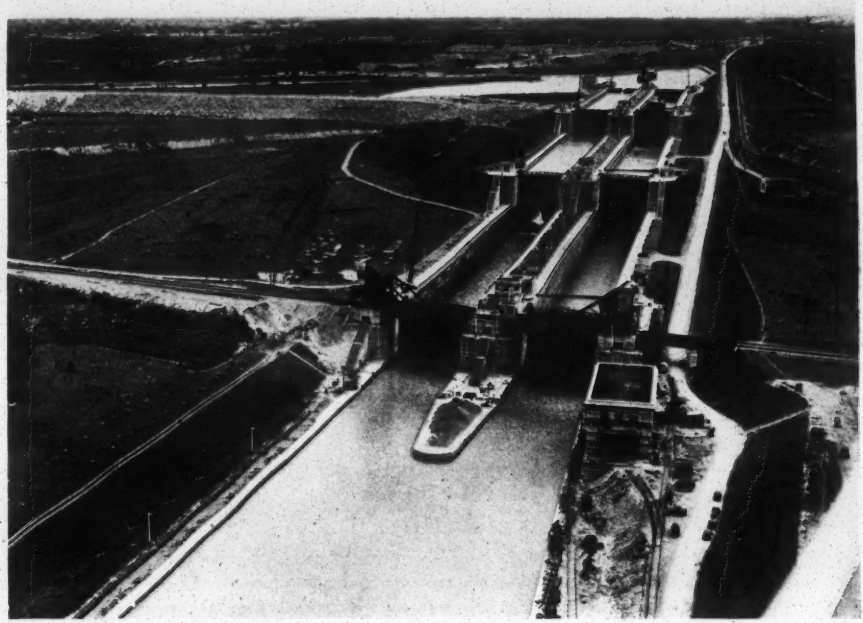
the Alleghenies, French missionaries and fur traders pushed down the St. Lawrence and over the portages to the heart of North America. To-day the tiny villages, white parish churches, and the green patchwork fields of the descendants of these French pioneers make the St. Lawrence Valley seem more like a part of Europe than America. Here is a land of legends—"the Dripping Indian," "the Phantom Priest," and "the Ghost Ship"—far removed from busy Montreal, Canada's largest city, which also shares the banks of the St. Lawrence.

While vessels of any draft may ascend the St. Lawrence to Quebec, the next 160 miles to Montreal are open only to ocean steamers which do not draw more than 30 feet. Smaller ships may ascend the river to-day to Lake Ontario by using a combination of short canals and open 14-foot channels, but the locks are narrow and the current too swift for heavy traffic in many places.

With a 30-foot channel throughout, ocean liners could ascend the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, where the new Welland Canal could carry them to Lake Erie and the other Great Lakes. Shipping direct by this route an exporter in Buffalo, for instance, would save more than 300 miles to Liverpool, in addition to the cost of barge or rail shipment to Atlantic coast ports.

Note: Teachers and students preparing project assignments should also consult: "Ontario, Next Door," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1932; "Illinois, Crossroads of the Continent," May, 1931; "Quebec, Capital of French Canada," April, 1930; "Michigan, Mistress of the Lakes," March, 1928; "Gentlemen Adventurers of the Air," November, 1929; and "Canada from the Air," October, 1926.

Bulletin No. 2, December 5, 1932.



© *The Detroit News*

THE WELLAND CANAL: A VITAL LINK IN THE ST. LAWRENCE SYSTEM

This 25-mile waterway, recently rebuilt for the fourth time, lowers big cargo ships 326½ feet (almost 2/3 the height of the Washington Monument) from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. Each of its eight modern locks (which replace 40 old locks) is 820 feet long, and a ship may pass from one lake to the other in less than eight hours.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Arlington, "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground"

ON ARMISTICE DAY, 14 years after the close of the World War, the completed tomb of America's "Unknown Soldier" was dedicated in Arlington National Cemetery. A simple carved block of white marble has been added to the temporary tomb. The stone itself came from an almost solid mountain of marble in western Colorado, and was cut to size in Vermont.

In addition to the work on the tomb the terraced hillside that overlooks the broad Potomac and the City of Washington has been landscaped. The interior of near-by Arlington House, the home of the Lees, from whom the land for Arlington Cemetery was taken during the Civil War, has also been restored. Arlington vies with Mount Vernon as a place of pilgrimage for the thousands who visit the National Capital each year.

The Story of Arlington

The story of the Arlington estate really begins with John Parke Custis, stepson of George Washington, and only son of Martha Washington by her first husband. In 1778 young Custis purchased 1,100 acres above Alexandria and gave the name of Arlington to his newly acquired domain, after the earlier homestead of his family in Northampton County, Virginia, which had been so named in honor of the Earl of Arlington.

But Arlington Mansion is generally associated with the Lee family,—Robert E. Lee inheriting it by marriage. With the opening of the great Civil War drama, in 1861, it was manifest that Virginia would secede from the Union. In Washington Colonel Lee was sounded to see whether he would take command of the Union Army. He declined, and two days later, April 20, sent his resignation to the Secretary of War. He was soon summoned to Richmond, where with great reluctance he drew his sword in defense of Virginia and the Southern Cause.

And now came dark days at Arlington. The peace and quiet of former times were gone, never to return for Colonel and Mrs. Lee and their children. If the priceless things they inherited from Mount Vernon were to be saved, there was no time to lose; the storm was gathering and might break any day. From Richmond, where he was organizing the army which later became the Army of Northern Virginia, General Lee wrote almost frantic letters to his wife to make haste; but it was no easy task to dismantle a mansion the size of Arlington House and remove its priceless contents deeper into Virginia.

Working with desperate haste, Mrs. Lee shipped as many of the Mount Vernon furnishings as possible, but when, in the middle of May, she deemed it advisable to leave Arlington and seek refuge at Ravensworth, the home of relatives, near Fairfax Courthouse, her task was still unfinished.

Union Troops Move across Potomac

General Winfield Scott ordered General Mansfield to seize, and fortify these high hills on the Virginia side of the river, lest Confederate cannon should be planted there and raise havoc with the Federal City. On the night of May 23, columns of troops moved out of Washington, crossed the river under cover of darkness, and before noon the next day Arlington was in Union hands.

General McDowell took up his headquarters in Arlington House. Under orders from Secretary of War Stanton, the remaining family heirlooms from Mount Vernon were packed and sent to Washington, where they were stored in

UMI

zawa (Warsaw), Beograd (Belgrade), Shkodër (Scutari), Helsinki (Helsingfors) and Klaipeda (Memel).

In its five trips through the presses a map such as the new World Map attains only by degrees the appearance which it has when completed. The first impression from a zinc plate provides only the black marks showing cities, railways, and such topographical features as mountains.

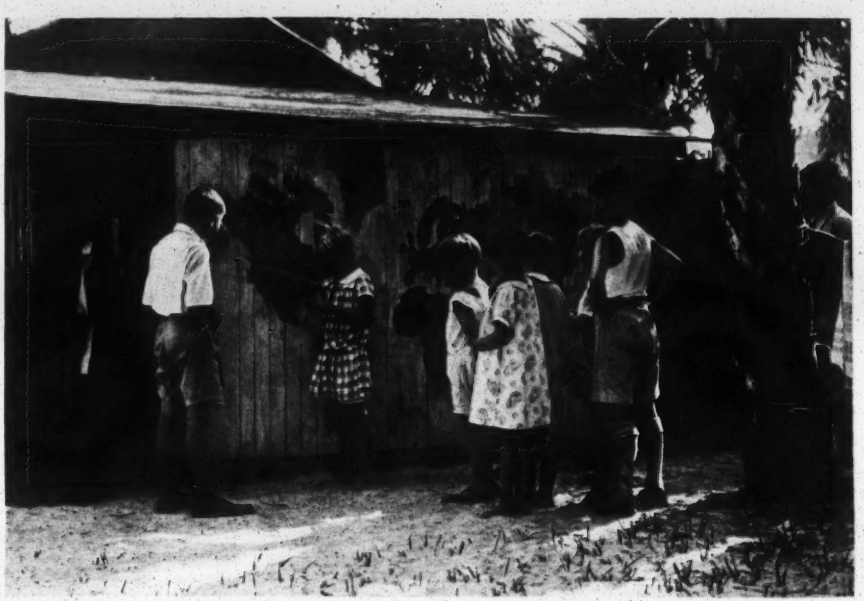
Several New Railway Lines

The second trip provides, in addition to the black marks, an outline in blue ink of drainage systems—rivers, lakes, and coast lines. The three following passages through the presses supply solid colors: pink, yellow, and light blue, and the other tints that result from printing these colors over one another. This coloring of areas defines the various nations, colonies, protectorates, and mandates.

The map shows the advance of new railways into hitherto isolated regions. In Canada the two lines which reach Hudson Bay and James Bay appear. In Africa, in Portuguese Angola, black lines trace from Benguela the railway which is the completing link in the first Trans-African road of steel. In Asia is shown the "Turk-Sib" line which has bridged the last gap in rail connections between the Trans-Siberian line and the railway system of Central Asia.

Note: For a fascinating account of the history and development of the science of cartography (map making) see also: "The Story of the Map," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1932. With the publication of its new map of the World, the recent map of Antarctica (October, 1932), and its maps of Europe, South America, Africa, Australia, and the Arctic regions, The Society's maps now embrace every section of the globe. A complete list of the maps published by the National Geographic Society will be sent to teachers free upon request.

Bulletin No. 3, December 5, 1932.



© *Photograph from The Out-of-Door School*

EVEN A WOOD-SHED MAP HAS A STORY TO TELL

These pupils in an outdoor school at Sarasota, Florida, bring from home clippings of current events, taken from newspapers and magazines. The clipping is tacked on the map-board and a string run from it to the map-spot where it occurred. Good maps are considered essential in the teaching and understanding of geography, history, current events and economics. In the home, maps help to clarify news items and magazine articles about places remote from our everyday lives.

GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(Founded in 1888 for the Increase and Diffusion of Geographic Knowledge)

General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Northern Ireland Gets New Parliament Building

MORE than 12,000 Ulsterites formed living walls of defense when the Prince of Wales rode between the docks of Belfast and Stormont, Northern Ireland, to dedicate the new Northern Ireland Parliament Building.

These extraordinary precautions were taken because Northern Irish Nationalists had protested that in coming to Belfast the Prince emphasized the breach between the counties that make up Northern Ireland, or Ulster, and the Irish Free State to the south. In several places railroad rails were torn up and telegraph wires cut, but the Prince was not molested.

A Part of Ireland Not Altogether Irish

Ulster is in the odd position of being a part of Ireland which is in large part not Irish. Three hundred years ago the British King James I, with the desire to Anglicize a part of Ireland, decided to "plant" a colony of English and Scotch. What is known as the Ulster Plantation followed.

Other "plantations" had been attempted in southern Ireland without accomplishing anything save suffering to the natives and loss to the "undertakers," as the imported landlords were termed. But the Ulster Plantation took root and flourished.

The original plan of the king was to have a majority of English settlers in Ulster; but he also permitted the Scotch to participate. English settlers were not easily interested, however, while the Scotch flocked in, making the Plantation dominantly Scottish. By 1660 the population of Ulster consisted of some 80,000 inhabitants of Scotch blood, 5,000 of English ancestry, and 40,000 Irish. Altogether probably about 100,000 Scotsmen moved to Ulster. The English were soon merged with the Scotch, but the Irish and Scotch strains remained almost entirely independent.

A Region of Many Industries

Ulster differs economically from the rest of Ireland. Either the Scotch immigrants had a greater leaning toward industry or their economic conditions were more favorable.

At any rate, Ulster has become the marked industrial region of Ireland while the remainder of the country, save in the larger cities, has not followed this line of development.

There is a religious difference, too, between North and South Ireland. Ireland, including Ulster, was Catholic. The Scotch immigrants brought their Presbyterian religion with them and it became firmly rooted. The English Government favored the established Church of England and this is also strong in Ulster.

The Presbyterians and the Episcopalians together tip the scale in Ulster to the side of Protestantism to-day. But the margin is not great.

Physically, Ulster has a greater proportion of highland than most other parts of Ireland, but a large part of the land is in cultivation. Flax is seen everywhere, especially in the eastern counties, in the neighborhood of Belfast, the great world center of the linen industry.

UMI

the Patent Office. Many years later some of them were restored to Mount Vernon, while some went to the National Museum in Washington.

After the first battle of Bull Run many thousands of the defeated Union troops bivouacked on Arlington's hills. Field hospitals were constructed to care for the wounded, and all those fair acres became an armed camp. As the soldiers began to die from wounds and camp diseases, the question of finding adequate burial grounds became a serious one.

In the meantime the United States claimed title to the property through a tax sale for unpaid taxes. There was due only $92.07, with a 50 per centum penalty, when, on January 11, 1864, the 1,100 acres were sold "according to law."

President Lincoln used to drive out to Arlington to visit the wounded in the field hospitals. During one of these visits he was in earnest conversation with Q. M. Gen. Montgomery Meigs, who was trying to obtain the President's consent to bury the Army's dead in Arlington. The Soldiers' Home cemetery was almost filled, and it was far away, on the other side of Washington.

While the General was discussing the subject with the President, a squad of soldiers walked past, carrying the body of a soldier on a litter. General Meigs bade them set down their burden. He asked the corporal in charge how many unburied dead he had that day. The soldier said eleven. The General then turned to the President and renewed his argument for permission to bury them in Arlington, and Mr. Lincoln reluctantly gave his consent.

General Meigs immediately gave directions for setting aside a burial ground just south of the mansion house, and before sunset there were eleven soldiers' graves in Arlington. Later, by an order of Secretary of War Stanton, dated June 15, 1864, 200 acres of the Arlington estate were set apart as a national cemetery for the burial of soldiers and sailors of the United States.

Note: See also "Fame's Eternal Camping Ground," November, 1928, *National Geographic Magazine;* and "Washington through the Years," November, 1931.

Bulletin No. 4, December 5, 1932.

© *National Geographic Society*

ROBERT E. PEARY AND FLOYD BENNETT REST ON THE SAME HILLSIDE

The discoverer of the North Pole and the aviator who accompanied Admiral Byrd on the first conquest of the North Pole by air are but two of the scores of American military immortals buried in Arlington. The Peary memorial (above at the right) was designed by the great explorer and erected to his memory by the National Geographic Society.

The present border between the Irish Free State and the State of Northern Ireland, created in 1920 and 1921, extends through rough country. Formerly, Ulster consisted of the northern tier of counties from coast to coast. When the two self-governing states were formed, however, Donegal, largest of the Ulster counties, occupying the northwestern corner of Ireland, was attached to the Free State.

Northern Boundary Does Not Reach Atlantic

The boundary of the State of Northern Ireland, therefore, does not now reach the Atlantic but turns at its southwestern corner a few miles short of the coast and runs northeastward between Donegal on the west and Fermanagh, Tyrone and Londonderry on the east to Lough Foyle, an inlet at the very top of the island. The State of Northern Ireland, therefore, occupies only a small segment in the northeastern corner of Ireland.

Though small in territory, the State of Northern Ireland has a concentrated population. Its area is less than one-sixth that of Ireland but it contains more than a quarter of the island's inhabitants.

Note: For references about Ireland see: "The Timeless Arans," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1931; "Ireland: The Rock Whence I Was Hewn," March, 1927; "The Races of Europe," December, 1918; and "Fearful Famines of the Past," July, 1917. These issues of The Magazine may be consulted in the bound volumes of your school or local library.

Bulletin No. 5, December 5, 1932.

© *R. J. Welch*

BELFAST HAS A CITY HALL THAT RIVALS MANY A NATIONAL CAPITOL

This splendid structure, built several years ago at a cost of $1,600,000, stands on the site of the eighteenth century White Linen Hall. In addition to having the largest Irish linen factory in Ireland, Belfast also claims the distinction of having one of the world's largest rope factories, shipyards that have launched many of Great Britain's giant liners, and important tobacco and bottling industries.